Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] SATURDAY, August 22, 1807. [No. 1999.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

20 hhds. South-west Mountain
TOBACCO,
Selected for the West-India market.
ALSO,

1 pipe } London Bill Wine,
1 half pipe } excellent quality.
4 qr. casks }

Wm. Hodgson.

July 31. d

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coffee and St Croix Sugars, received per sch'r. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by

R. Veitch and Co.
OR
C. Powell.

July 21. dtf

NOW LANDING,

From on board the brig Dolphin and schooner Mohawk, from Boston, schooner Freighter from Portland, and sch'r Zilpha from Windsor, Nova-Scotia, and for Sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

150 tons Plaister Paris
25 hhds. } New-England Rum
20 bbls. }
10 hhds. Molasses
3 pipes French Brandy
10 do. Holland Gin
250 boxes brown Soap
20 do. mould }
20 do. dipt } Candles
10 do. spermaceti }
25 bbls. fall Mackarel
10 do. whale Oil
20 cases Claret
40 boxes fresh Lemons, and
A quantity of Cheese.

August 3. d

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

Twenty-five Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, sometime in the months of November or December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of *SAM*, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. *Robert Smith*. He was about 30 years of age, about 6 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very strait, of rather a yellowish or tawny complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice, and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jemmeson's, in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland.—If he is taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give *Thirty Dollars* reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. } [30] d

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th instant, an apprentice boy named William Suthard, but sometimes calls himself Gothard Suthard has a down look and light curley hair, five feet two inches high—his cloathing consisted of a bearskin jacket and white pantaloons. Whoever apprehends said boy and brings him home or confines him in jail, shall receive the above reward.

James Nightingale,
Shoemaker.

August 21. 6t

I WANT TO HIRE

A sober, industrious, honest, careful Man, to take care of an Orchard, Garden, and small Farm, near this town.

R. T. Hooe.

August 12. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
COMMERCE,
Capt. James Crowdhill,

A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400 barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on board.

William Hodgson.

July 20. d

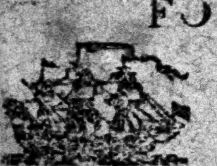
For Amsterdam (direct)

The Ship
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. Weston.

For freight of one hundred and twenty hhds. tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.
Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle, *Alexandri*
or,
Washington Bowie, *Georgetown.*

July 23.

FOR BOSTON,



The Brig
HARMONY,
ROBERT HENRY master.

A fine fast sailing vessel, commodious for passengers—Six hundred barrels will be taken on freight. Apply to JOHN G. LADD.

Who has received per said brig a few half pipes,

Choice Old Port Wine.

Also, per brig Ruth, a quantity of
New Rum in barrels & hogsheads.

Aug. 19. d.

WANTED,

A Miller who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

JAMES BACON,

At his Grocery Store, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, }
Imperial, }
Hyson, } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.
Young Hyson, }
Hyson-Skin, and }
Souchong }

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, }
Busellos, }
Sherry, }
Lisbon, } *WINES.*
Teneriffe, }
Malaga, and }
Genuine old Port }

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allom, copperas, madder, brimne,sto spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

☞ Complete sets of Salmagundi as far as published, or any number to complete broken sets, may be had of

R. GRAY,
Bookseller, King Street

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth,
AND FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,

50 tons PLAISTER
100 boxes SOAP
50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES
20 barrels MACKAREL, and
200 boxes Nova Scotia HERRINGS.

August 8

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King *and* Fairfax-Streets,
Alexandria:
HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA }
Port }
Sherry }
Lisbon } WINES.
Malaga }
Teneriffe & }
Corsica }

Old St. Estephe Medoc Claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder }
Imperial }
Hyson } TEAS *of good quality.*
Young Hyson }
Hyson-Skin and }
Souchong }

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

WANTED,

A WET NURSE.
Enquire of the Printer.

August 21. d

Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,

7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, *of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.*

James Patton.

August 21.

☞ *ALSO,*

Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by J. P.

For BOSTON,

The Brig MARY,
Robert B. Hall, Master;

Will sail in a few days, and will take a few hundred barrels on freight if immediate application is made to

Lawrason and Fowle—
Who have for Sale,

The CARGO of said Brig,
Consisting of

112 tons plaister Paris; 20 pipes Holland gin, of a superior quality; 150 boxes brown soap; 20 ditto chocolate.

IN STORE,

10 bales Beerboon gurrahs; 15 chests imperial and hyson teas; 20 hhds. and 30 barrels N. E. rum; 5 pipes French brandy; 10 do. Holland gin; 1 pipe Madeira and 30 cases claret wine; 20 hhds retailing molasses; 5 bags and 60 barrels Muscovado clayed sugars; 6 casks superior oil; 10 boxes spermaceti, 150 do. mould, and 30 do. dipt candles; 150 do. brown soap; 100 ditto chocolate; 40 ditto cod-fish; a few quintals ditto, suitable for family use; 150 boxes herrings; 2 casks English sewing twine; 1 case cotton and wool cards; 50 kegs Bellona gunpowder, and a quantity of cheese.

August 21. n

Pickling Vinegar.

200 gallons excellent Cider Vinegar
Pennsylvania Virgin Honey, fit for Mead or other purposes
A few boxes fresh Lemons, in good order
Limes and Raisins in boxes, &c.
*** An assortment of *Groceries* as usual.

For sale by
Thomas Simms.

August 20. 3t*

LANDING,

From on board the brig Louisa, *from MADEIRA,*
AND FOR SALE,

4 pipes }
8 hhds. } Choice Madeira Wine,
8 quarter-casks, }

Shipped by Messrs Murdoch, Yuille, Wardrop and Co. Of the same quality as they have for some years past sent to Judge Washington and others for their own use, and which is deemed very superior.

William Hodgson.

August 20. d

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th of August next, the estate called CLIFTON on Panther-Skin in Loudoun county, consisting of 203 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600$ and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by

The Commissioners.

July 13. [21]

THE badness of the weather on Wednesday last, prevented a sale of the above property on that day as advertised. It will again be offered for sale on the 12th of September next, at the same place and upon the same terms as above.

The Commissioners.

August 19. dts

Just Received,
And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART.

Carr's Stranger in Ireland.
(Price One Dollar.)

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COL. AARON BURR

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates,) for High Treason against the U. States.

THURSDAY, *August* 13.

SKETCH *of the arguments on the qualifications of an impartial jury.*
[CONTINUED.]

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. *Wirt* said, it were to be wished that in this case a jury could be got of such pure materials as Mr. Martin desired; whose minds were as pure as the unsoiled snow on Dian's lap. But does experience justify su h a hope? The case does not exist and the law does not require it. Mr. Martin's authorities are elementary; they are abstract; and not precisely applicable to points of practice. They are general phrases: they deal only in generals: but were these books even to be trusted; and did not their generality exclude them from familiar use; you will find that when they specify, they express a particular reference to the person of the accused. To show that these elementary principles are not compleatly pursued in the English courts, he would refer to Tooke's case, p. 9. Any enmity, any familiarity, is in Reeves a sufficient cause for rejection: but in Tooke's trial, Mr. Thompson's intimacy with Mr. T. for 34 years was said by the judge to be no good ground of exception. But let us select another case in our own country. It is important that the rules of law should not be continually shifting on the waves of uncertainty, in order that a man may know how to steer his course. Well, now what says the case of Callender in a particular point? When Mr. John Bassett had objected to himself, because he had already made up his mind on the point of libel, he was overruled. But turn to the English laws of libel and what is the principal point there? Is it who is the author? Is it on that point that the brightest beams of eloquence are shed? No. But it is in the question whether it is a libel or not. Then, in the language of Mr. Botts, was not Callender cut off from more than half his defence? Let us draw an analogy between the two cases. These jurymen might have said, that the assemblage of men on Blannerhassett's island was high treason; but they knew not whether col. B. was there. Here this case and that of Callender would be strikingly parallel. In both cases, the great facts would be fixed in the mind of the juror—and the only thing that would remain would be to trace them up to the individual accused. But the present case falls far short of that. These jurymen say, that from newspaper publications they have taken up some impression, as to col. Burr's treasonable intentions; but not one of them says that the meeting on Blannerhassett's island was an act of treason. In another point Callender's case was a stronger one than this. It was ridiculous for J. T. Callender to have attempted to counteract the conviction that lay against his crime. Mr. Bassett's opinion was formed from the book itself; and there was no other evidence to produce. But in this case, a juryman have seen nothing but the evidence in the newspapers; and they say there is conflicting evidence as to the doctrine of treason. If then you would strip col. B. of half of his defence, because a juryman has made up half of his mind, how much more was J. T. Callender stript of his! The kind of jury that Mr. Martin contends for is impossible to be obtained from the very nature of things. Necessity has often given the law in other cases, and perhaps it must in this. This is not the only case where a purely impartial juryman must have dropt from Heaven or from some other planet. Look at the English Rebellions of 1715 and of '45; when the question of the Pretender and the House of Hanover was so warmly agitated. The magazines were filled with it: the utmost zeal and enthusiasm animated every man in the nation; men not only wrote but fought for it; and that in so small a kingdom, that the very clang and the din of the battle of Culloden rung to the other confines of the country. Is this a case in which an impartial jury could have been expected?—and yet the rebels were tried; tried by British jurors; tried by jurors who had perhaps arrayed in battle against them. Perhaps those who fought for the monarch in the fields of Culloden, were the very men who decided on the trials for treason. Mr. Martin's rule is a good rule, when it flourishes in the mind of a good man; it is a good rule for Uutopia and Arabia happy: & look to the trials of '94 in Ireland; when men who had fought at the battle of Wexford; when men at the very focus of public illumination were to sit on the trial of Alexander Hamilton Rowan. Could such men have gone into the jury box as if they had never seen the books on which these charges had been predicated; as if they had been dropt from another plannet? From the plains of Culloden and Wexford, from London and Dublin let us come back to our own thresholds. He who could peruse the public prints of North America, for the last 12 months with adamantine indifference; he who could read the depositions of Eaton and Wilkinson without some interest, cannot be a man. I appeal to the bench whether there is that base frigidity of character in the inhabitants of North America. Look at this very pannel; have they taken no impressions? Mr. Wirt embraced a variety of other points, which our limits do not permit us to detail, and in a strain of eloquence which it is impossible for us to transfuse.

(To be continued.)

Examination of Jurymen, continued.

SATURDAY, *August* 15.

Mr. *Hay* then suggested to the court the propriety of not swearing all the jury this day; as it would subject them to the inconvenience of an unnecessary confinement in their own room to-morrow (Sunday.) Would it not be better for Mr. Marshal (the clerk) to swear three only out of the remaining four? The court might then impannel the whole on Monday and proceed immediately to business.

Mr. Burr had no objections to this measure; but hoped that the court would enjoin them not to hold any conversations on the subject of the trial.

John Curd upon being called, stated he had no prejudices for or against the prisoner; but that he was bound in candor to inform the court, that he was afflicted by a disorder (a palpitation of the heart) which *might* interrupt and delay the progress of the cause. *Excused.*

Isham Goodwin had formed and declared an uniform opinion of col. B's guilt. If he was impannelled, he should be so, under a strong impression that col. B. was guilty of treason. *Suspended.*

Samuel Allen had for several months made up an opinion unfavorable to the prisoner. *Suspended.*

Benjamin Graves gave a long history of his domestic and family engagements to excuse him from serving. He was asked whether he could not make some arrangements of his business between this time and Monday, calculated to remove all the inconvenience of his serving. Mr. G. could not positively say.

Mr. *Burr* then observed, that the two jurors who had been selected might be sworn; the other two might be selected on Monday. And Messrs. Coleman & Botts were accordingly sworn.

Mr. Burr hoped that the marshal would direct all the necessary preparations to be made for the accomodation of the jury, who would be confined to their own chamber, after Monday.

Colonel *Thomas Branch* was then excused from serving for a reason similar to general Pregram's.

The Chief Justice requested the jury & the remaining members of the Venire to attend on Monday at 12 o'clock, and enjoined them to hold in the mean time no communication on the subject with the world.

Mr. Hay stated that he was satified from some expressions which he had heard from *Mr. Mumford* at the moment of his summons, that the prisoner would himself object to him.

Mr. Burr was satisfied with the attorney's word and *Mr. M.* was accordingly discharged.

Mr. Burr was sorry to be importunate, but he was under the necessity of mentioning once more the letter of the 21st of October. He wished to know whether the attorney had yet found it among his papers, or whether he could point out any means for obtaining it. Mr. Hay had gone through two bundles of papers transmitted him by Mr. Rodney: But he had not found it. here were other papers which he was yet to examine. He had however a copy of the orginal letter.—

Mr. Burr. Where is this copy from? From Washington or from general Wilkinson?

Mr. *Hay*. It is from general Wilkinson? He has however written from the original.

Mr, *Burr*. I shall not accept of his copy. But I will state this proposition to the attorney. If he does not find this letter by Monday, will he consent to a subpœna duces tecum?

Mr. *Hay* I have no objection.

Chief Justice. I suppose an order may be made to issue a subpœna duces tecum, addressed to the attorney general for the United States, in case this letter is not found. Mr. *Hay* I have no objection.

A desultory conversation ensued between Mr. Hay and Botts, on the arraignment of H. Blannerhasset. Mr. Hay was averse to interrupting the jury after it had been once empannelled for the trial of Mr. Burr: he was therefore anxious to have Blannerhasset immediately arraigned and if possible to have some day fixed for his trial.

Mr. Botts did not think it possible for the court to fix on a particular time for his trial, or for the attorney to furnish any means for calculating it.

Mr. Blannerhasset was not prepared for his trial; but he was then preparing a brief for the information of his counsel; which might enable them to give a definitive answer on this subject.

Mr. Hay was willing to grant them any accomodation they might require. At all events the court would only have occasion to meet one hour sooner on some day, for the arrangement of th s affair.

Mr. Botts promised that he would notify the attorney some day in the next week for this purpose.

The court adjourned then till Monday 12 o'clock.

BOSTON, August 15.

America and Britain.—We learn by a gentleman, who arrived in the packet, that Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney still gave encouragement that a treaty would be completed between Great Britain and this country. The Leopard affair of course was not known there.

The 78th bulletin, which we gave in the last Centinel, was prefaced by the following observations on the negociations of Peace, which were supposed to be on foot during the winter, viz.

" The negociations which were carried on last winter, led to propos ls which France could not, by any means accept—It was proposed to convene a general congress of all the belligerent powers, the Turks alone excepted. Russia would thereby have attained the end which she has in view, in the present war, without striking a blow; that power, in its blind attachment to England, would thereby, as inconsiderately as ever, have supplied that empire with fresh means to tyrannize in its interior, for even the conquest of Turkey, which the cabinet of Petersburg must then have expected on the part of France, could not have prevented it After many months spent in preliminary negotiation, it was at length agreed that all the powers at war should send deputies to the congress, which was to be held at Copenhagen. This matter, which, by the unfair proceedings of the enemies of France, had been involved in so many difficulties, while it might have been determined in three weeks time, had scarcely been settled, when they desired France to declare the fundamental principles on which the congress were to negociate. The authors of the war had probably the intention to lay a snare for France, and borrow from her answers fresh specious arguments for raising new outcries against the ambition of France with which they are accustomed to tire Europe. They imagined not, that by their captious demand they should afford France fresh matters of triumph; but the magnanimity of the emperor Napoleon, destroyed all their hopes, by frankly declaring, that the basis of all future negociations, must consist in an absolute equality of all the allies of both parties, and that the latter must mutually agree to a system of indemnification.

" This answer was delivered without the least delay; it was neither equivocal nor extravagant, and forced the enemies of France to acknowledge that the opening of the congress was no longer obstructed by any impediment. They had scarcely declared this opinion, when the friends of the war caused the Russian army to advance from their cantonments without considering, that by this very measure they solemnly acquitted France, in the eyes of all Europe, of the blood of nations, which was yet to be shed. The emperor Napoleon had again proved, during four months, what the whole of his political and military career so evidently shews, that he readily listens to every proposal of peace and is willing to accept it, as far as the honor of the nation will admit which Providence has entrusted to his care. But impotent age cannot cope with genius and wisdom. Victory has again attended the summons of him whom it is accustomed to obey. Fresh misfortunes have befallen the Russian army, sacrificed, like the Prussians, to those Islanders, who purchased the blood of nations in all parts of the globe, to shed it for their interest, and for interest alone.

" The criminal hand of the authors of the war has again interfered to separate two princes, who were ready to approach and agree. Their preponderance in their cabinets has again involved their gallant armies in fresh dangers."

NORFOLK, August 15.

Arrived ship Hiland Mary, Frazer, 57 days from London. The brig Indian, Dalton, of and for Norfolk, and ship Shepperdess, Deane for New York, sailed in co. Left there ship Thomas, Beush, of and for Norfolk in ten days;—Planter, Moore of and for do. July 15; Calpe, Jones, of do. for City Point, 15th July; India Packet, Ringo, of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, for Norfolk, uncertain; Juniata, Murphy, of and for Baltimore, 12 d. Fair American, Davis, of and for do. 20 h July; Lexington, Frost of and for do. uncertain; Indian Chief, Lilly, of N. Y. destination not known; Minerva —, of and for N. Y.; Eleanor, Lord, of N. Y. of and for N. Orleans in 15 days; Century Dade, of and for *Alexandria*, uncertain; Isabella, Green of Charleston, just arrived from Montevideo; Pigou, Collet, of Philadelphia, from do. destination not known; New Galen of and for Boston 20th July; Sachem, Johnson, of and for *Alexandria*, in 10 days; Hugh Johnson, — , of Boston, destination not known; Mount Vernon, Cogshell, of New Bedford for Baltimore, two days; brig Androscoggin, Corran, of Norfolk, destination not known;—spoke June 26, in lat. 49, 39, long. 24, 00, brig Happy Couple, from Baltimore bound to Bordeaux, 20 days out. August 9, lat. 37, 45, long. 74 brig Orion, from New Orleans bound to Boston, 20 days out.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. SNOWDEN,

IT MAY not be unacceptable to the readers of your useful paper to be furnished with a short account of a Camp Meeting lately held in Fairfax, about nine miles from Alexandria, and which has excited so much interest.

The Camp Meeting was held on the land of Mr. John Childs, the ground was well suited for the occasion, and had been previously prepared by clearing off the under growth which answered very well for forming a brush fence around the ground, on the inside of which stood the tents, forming two circles nearly around the inclosure. Seats had likewise been prepared, which were sufficient, it was supposed, to accommodate six thousand people. The stand for the preachers was erected on the lower and east , a t of the camp ground, from which, to the west, the ground presented a beautiful rising, which was a convenience both to preachers and hearers. The space left within the last row of tents was large enough to have contained from ten to twelve thousand persons with convenience. On the back of the preachers stand a portion of ground, which was marked off for the colored people, that there might be no mixture of white and black.

On Thursday, August 6, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the meeting began. An impressive sermon was preached on "then they that feared the *Lord* spake often one to another, &c." At a moderate calculation fifteen hundred souls were present; on Friday perhaps two thousand, Saturday from four to five thousand.

The general calculations as to numbers on the Sabbath was from eight to ten thousand. On Monday, as was to be expected, the congregation had decreased to about what it was on Friday. It was supposed, as above stated, that the seats were sufficient to accommodate six thousand, if that calculation was accurate, which I think probable—then on the Sabbath there must have been ten thousand, or upwards, for after all the seats were filled, I suppose there must have been more than four thousand standing. As to waggons and carriages, of different descriptions, their number could not be well ascertained. The number of tents were from a hundred and fifty to an hundred and seventy.

The order preserved at the meeting was almost unexampled, and was owing to different causes: first, to a most excellent chief manager, whose duty it was to preserve order; to attend to the different a-

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rangements, such as appointing guards, and so forth ; all of which duties he performed with promptness and moderation : secondly, to a most excellent and vigilant magistrate, who enforced the laws against every person who attempted to trespass on their privileges, within the limits they superintended : thirdly, it was owing to a prohibition of selling any thing, especially strong drink : fourthly, to the attention of those appointed to stand at the gates leading into the camp ground, whose business it was to keep out all intoxicated persons, and others who shewed a disposi ion to behave improperly.

The order during the night is to be attributed to the attention of the guards, there being twenty on duty at a time, and relieved every two hours. Lastly, and particularly, was it owing to the disposition and apparent determination of every person to observe the rules of the meeting, and conduct themselves with propriety. In short, as a Spectator, I conceive the managers, magistrate, and people, are entitled to the highest praise ; for at one of those Camp Meetings, every thing, almost, must depend on good order.

The solemnity and attention of the assembly was truly pleasing, and must especially have been so to those whose duty it was to address them, on the great concerns of eternity. An inattentive or trifling character was scarcely to be seen ; no sooner did they enter on the ground, than they appeared to reflect, "this is God's own house, 'tis Heaven's gate," or to realise the words of Moses, "pull off thy shoes, for the place on which thou standest is holy ground."

The ministers of Jesus Christ did not find it a burden to preach, they were uncommonly ad divinely assisted from above, and glorious displays of power attended the word of Gospel grace. They could but feel assisted by the prayers of hundreds of devout, zealous, and faithful souls, whose continual breathing was Lord give thy word success—Let thy gospel be thy power to the salvation of those that hear it.

But what was more affecting to me than any thing else was to see the numbers of all ages flock around the preachers, stand begging an interest in their praye s, and the prayers of God's people.

It was no small cross for them thus to come forward, with the eyes of hundreds fixed on them ; but they cared not how great the cross might be, so that their sorrowful and guilty souls might find redemption in Jesus Christ, even the forgiveness of their sins. Their cries came from the heart, and reached the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, who in mercy attended to the voice of their supplication, and did not suffer them to plead long, nor plead in vain, but came suddenly to his temple, as the peaceful messenger of the covenant, and changed their lamentations and cries of distress into songs of praise and thanksgiving ; while their countenance would sparkle and flash with the joy their overflowing hearts felt. In short, the good that was done cannot be calculated—hundreds felt the divine influence of grace, as they never felt it before, while the souls of hundreds more were filled with joy and peace through believing.

Those who are not accustomed to such meetings might suppose there was great confusion and disorder. Indeed, if hearing a number at the same time and place praying, singing and shouting, while some are mourning and lamenting under a sense of their sins, occasions disorder and confusion, then there was much of it at the Camp Meeting: but I presume not so much as on the day of Pentacoast, when three thousand souls were converted to God in one day, whereas there was not supposed to be more than one hundred at this meeting in five days.

I confess from what I have seen, I am friendly to Camp Meetings, yet I should feel myself at a loss to establish their propriety on principles of reason. It is asked whether we cannot worship God in churches built for that purpose, to the same advantage? Can it be necessary to go into the woods and encamp for days together in order to find God? I would answer, we can find God in any place when he is sought in spirit and in truth ; yet so much are we the creatures of habit, that ordinances the most solemn, from being long administered to us in one formal way, loose their effect, whereas the same ordinances and institutions of religion administered, so as to speak out of the common way and order of things, have a tendency to arouse the mind and occasion reflections and impressions they otherwise would not. But indeed any reasoning on this subject is useless, when the propriety and utility of it is established by so many undeniable facts. Shall we presume to lift up our hands against an institution God is thus graciously pleased to honor with his presence, and with the conversion of so many thousands ; who afterwards adorn their profession of religion, and who finally die in the full triumphs of faith, and in their last moments praise God for ever having seen a Camp-Meeting?

Many hundreds have been suddenly awakened and changed at Camp Meetings, who have heard the Gospel in churches for years without any such reformation or change. To God's people the institution has been blessed in a very special manner. They for a time seem to forget that they belong to this world, so fully are their minds absorbed in the contemplation and enjoyment of God. They here find how good it is to have the mind disengaged from the world, and it should teach them lessons they should never forget. How important to their happiness and peace of mind to have their affections placed in God alone. But, alas! we are still in the world, attending to its concerns, and surrounded by i s troubles. It should be the object of the Christian to live above its smiles and frowns and through grace to support un er its afflictions and disappointments.

On Tuesday morning the meeting closed, with the joyful expectation of again meeting in Heaven, they struck their tents, and departed praising God.

A SPECTATOR.

Captain Bowen, who arrived at New-York, last Monday in 16 days from St. Martins, informs that on the 26th of July, a severe gale was experienced there which done great damage to the shipping in port, and to the plantations. A droger, which arrived just previous to captain Bowen's sailing informed, that the gale had extended to St. Kitts, and was attended with disastrous consequences. Five English ships and a number of Americans had gone ashore.

A New York paper states, that Mr. Fulton's ingenious steam boat, invented with a view to the navigation of the Mississippi from New Orleans upwards, was to move last Monday from the North river, near the state prison, to Albany. The velocity of the Steam Boat is calculated at four miles an hour ; it is said that it will make a progress of two against the current of the Mississipp ; and if so, it will certainly be a very valuable acquisition to the commerce of the western states.

Private letters from Altona, of the 16th instant states, that, that the Spanish ambassador to the court of Vienna, has officially declared with the consent of the emperor of the French, the Spanish troops now in Germany, would keep and occupy Hanover, until the troops of England evacuated Montevideo and all the other conquests in South America. Similar declarations are supposed to have been made by the ministers of the king of Spain at Constantinople, Copenhagen a d Lisbon.

(London paper.)

Extract of a letter from a captain of a ship to his owners in Philadelphia, dated Antwerp, June 21st.

"I hope our treaty got the necessary modifications in England, after being returned by our president : from the polite treatment I received from the commanders of two of his Britannic majesty's ships I was boarded by, I concluded the difference is adjusted."

Captain Aderton, from Mantanzies, informs us, that an American pilot boat schooner, from La Vera Cruz, with 200,000 dollars on board had been captured by a British line of battle ship. The same report was in circulation at the Havanna previous to captain Christian's sailing.

[N. Y. paper.]

☞ *Mr O KELLEY is expected to preach his farewell SERMONS next Sunday forenoon at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at the ringing of the bell, in the old Methodist meeting-house.*

August 21.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

21st August, 1807.

ORDERED,

THAT Abraham Faw, Adam Lynn, and William Rhodes, be appointed commissioners to hold an election at John Hodgkin's tavern, on the first day of September next, for the purpose of electing a member of the common council for ward No. 3, in place of Phineas Janney, resigned.

Test.

(3t) JAS. M. M'CREA, C. C.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

On SATURDAY EVENING,

AUGUST 22,

Will be presented, a Comedy, in three acts,

CALLED THE

MIDNIGHT HOUR.

(Translated from a French piece called RUSE CONTRE RUSE.*)*

The Marquis,	Mr. Wood.
The General,	Mr. Jefferson.
Nicholas,	Mr. Rutherford.
Sebastian,	Mr. Cone.
Matthias,	Mr. Cross.
Ambrose,	Mr. Charnock.
Servant,	Mr. Barnett.
Julia,	Mrs. Wood.
Flora,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Cicely,	Mrs. Cunningham.

END OF THE PLAY,

The favorite Scotch SONG of

BONNY DOON.

(Written by ROBERT BURNS.*)*

By Mrs. MELMOTH.

(NEVER ACTED HERE.)

To which will be added, a GRAND PANTOMIMICAL DRAMA, *in two acts,*

CALLED

LA PEROUSE ;

OR,

THE DESOLATE ISLAND.

The *Scenery, Machinery, Dresses* and *Decorations* entirely new. *Scenery* painted by *Mr.* JEFFERSON.

The *Music by* Moorhead and Davey, *with Orchestra Parts by* Mr. Reinagle.

EUROPEANS.

La Perouse,	Mr. Jefferson.
Conge, (his Valet)	Master Cunningham.
Officers,	Messrs. Wood, Rutherford, Claude and Cone.
Madame Perouse,	Mrs. Jefferson.
The Child of Perouse,	Master J. Jefferson.

INDIANS.

Kanko, (the Chief)	Mr. Cross.
Nagaski, (the Father of Umba)	Mr. Charnock.
Petopataw, (the Brother)	Mr. Miller.
Tetosama,	Mr. Barnett.
Umba,	Mrs. Woodham.
Chimpanzee, (an animal of the Desolate Island)	Master Jefferson.

⁂ The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

August 20.

Prospectus of the Pantomime.

SCENE 1st.—The Sea-shore—a violent Storm, and Ship-Wreck—the beach strewed with fragments of a wreck.

The Pantomime commences with Perouse's escape from the wreck—he deplores his fate, and franticly draws a dirk to destroy himself—he is disarmed by lightning——addresses himself to Heaven and implores forgiveness—he discovers a store-chest thrown on the beach, which supplies his present necessities. Perouse retires to explore a cave, leaving the chest open—during his absence a Bear of the island enters, altering the position of Perouse's arrangements, and closing the lid of the chest, retires in search of his prey. Perouse returns, discovers the devastation, is alarmed, supposing it to be done by human beings—arms himself and retires cautiously. Chimpanzee, (an animal of the monkey kind) comes from the rocks, jumps into the chest, and regales on the stores ; the Bear returns, springs towards him, and catches him in his arms. Perouse returns and shoots the Bear—encourages Chimpanzee to come to him, ties his handkerchief round his neck and leads him by the light of a torch into the cave.

Scene 2. The interior of the Cave. Perouse and Chimpanzee explore further its recesses.

Scene 3. A Natural Grotto, where the water has made its way through in various directions and is frozen ; the icicles hanging from the top, cement the several ores and variegated shells, and form the petrified arches. Perouse enters with Chimpanzee, ties him to a part of the grotto, and retires for the purpose of bringing the remains of the wreck.—Chimpanzee releases himself, and running to the trunk, accidentally fires one of the pistols. Perouse returns alarmed, discovers the mischief, corrects the animal, and makes him understand that he is in want of water to drink, for which they leave the grotto.

Scene 4. The Beach as before. A canoe seen at a distance ; it approaches the shore ; the Indians land ; are astonished at the appearance of the wreck. The roaring of wild beasts heard—they prepare their bows and arrows, and commence the hunt.

Scene 5. A Landscape—a number of wild berries are seen. Perouse pulls a bunch, & is about to eat them, the monkey informs him hey are poison ; Perouse gratefully caresses him, and they depart in search of a spring.

Scene 6. The Beach as before. The Savages are discovered round a fire—they observe Perouse approaching and retire in ambush to attack him. UMBA, an Indian Female, struck with the appearance of Perouse, determines to save his life by her interference. Perouse advances with caution ; the savages spring upon him, when Umba rushes from her retreat, interposes her body between the arrows of the Indians and Perouse ; at her entreaty they place their bows and arrows on the ground. Perouse, rejoiced to find them pacifically inclined, follows their example, & makes friendly advances, which are received with admiration by Umba ; he then presents her with his watch, ring and hat ; the savages are pleased and surprised. Kanko, their chief, struck with the appearance of the gun, is excited by curiosity to examine it. Perouse, alarmed, snatches it from him—The Indians assume their attitude of defence, but by the intercession of Umba, peace is again restored. The Indians place Perouse's hat upon a spear, and joyously dance round it. Umba offers to shew Perouse the situation of the island, which he accepts, and they retire. Kanko, the lover of Umba, immediately becomes jealous, and determines to destroy Perouse by poisoned berries—he consults Umba's father and brother on the means, to which they agree——Perouse and Umba return. Kanko accuses Perouse of treachery—alarmed at his situation, he requests Umba to return to her lover Kanko presents the poisoned berries to Perouse and entreats him to eat. Perouse shews them to Umba and informs her how he came by them. She furiously reproves Kanko for his treachery, and falls on the neck of Perouse. Kanko retires chagrined at being foiled in his attempt on Perouse's life. Umba becomes enamored of Perouse—he informs her that he is already married, and shews her the picture of his wife.

The Indians prepare to depart. Kanko seizes Umba to force her to the canoe ; she clings to Perouse, who, to convince the Indians that he wishes for her departure, joins their hands. Umba disdainfully throws Kanko from her, and runs away ; the Indians take the alarm and pursue her. Perouse seizes his gun to save Umba from the fury of their revenge, fires amongst them and runs to her assistance. The monkey hearing the report of a gun, comes from the cave with a lighted torch ; seeing the danger, drops it, and climbs up a rock. Umba enters, snatches up the lighted torch, and runs into the cave to escape the fury of her pursuers. Kanko enters in pursuit of her—prepares his spear to stab Perouse, who now enters, encountering the whole party of Indians ; they press upon him, and overcome him. Kanko wounds him in the side with a poisoned spear. The savages retire to their canoe. Chimpanzee descends from the rock, discovers the wound in Perouse's side, and sucks the poison from the wound. Perouse recovers. Umba now comes from the cave. Perouse avoids her—She requests to become his slave, which he refuses—in despair she plucks the poisoned berries, determined to destroy herself, which Perouse prevents—he shews her the wound in his side. Umba runs for a leaf to heal the wound—the monkey returns with a loaded gun to Perouse—Umba pursued by a Bear, which Perouse shoots. She then binds up his wounds, and they retire to the grotto.

Act 2d commences with the arrival of Madame Perouse on the island. Scene 2. Their examination of the cave. Scene 3. The grotto, Conge, a servant of Perouse, met by Chimpanzee. Madam Perouse enters the grotto with her child ; discovers a map of the island, drawn by Perouse, with directions to the hut which he has built. Their departure in search of it.

Scene 4. A mountainous part of the Island. The savages return, discover Madame Perouse, her child and servant in search of the hut, and seize them. Madame Perouse makes her escape. The Indians attempt to murder the child, but are prevented by Chimpanzee.

Scene 5 Perouse's Hut, with a Drawbridge leading to it. Chimpanzee escapes with the child. Madame Perouse, pursued by the Indians, is rescued by Perouse.

Scene 6. The mountainous country. Kanko enraged. Conge deceives the Indians :—makes his escape—they pursue. Scene 7. The interior of Perouse's hut. Madame Peruse's recovery. Umba's jealousy and despair—her enraged departure. Scene 8. The mountainous country. Umba meditating revenge. Kanko attempts her life ; he relents—they plan the destruction of Perouse ; she describes the use of the pistol ; they retire to effect their purpose. Scene 9. The interior of the hut. The child asleep, guarded by Chimpanzee. Perouse and Madame taken by the Indians. Scene 10. The Rocks. A party of marines in search of Perouse, are met by Conge. They depart to rescue his master.

Scene the last. Perouse tied to the stake. The Indians prepare to destroy him. Madame Perouse refuses the proffered love of Kanko, who immediately fires the faggots.—Chimpanzee releases the hand of Perouse, places a pistol in it, with which he shoots Kanko. Chimpanzee, pursued by the Indians, escapes with the child, and the triumph of Perouse and his party over the savages.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which, for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however, is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Intending to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One Tract well known by the name of Abingdon,

Being on the Potomac river, between Alexandria and Georgetown and nearly opposite the City of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about FOUR HUNDRED acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS per annum, with other stipulations contained in said lease.

One other Tract contiguous to the First,

Leased to William Fraser for FORTY DOLLARS per annum, containing about SIXTY acres.

One other Tract, containing Ten Acres of Bottom Land,

Adjoining the Four Mile Mill Tract.

One other Tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate

And within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with *Red* and *White OAK.*

ALSO,

Three Thousand Acres on the Scioto River in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was intitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of *Baldwin Dade*, esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms, &c. he being legally authorized to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

WALTER S. ALEXANDER.

August 12. eo

For Sale or Rent,

A COMPLETE two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, and Lot of Ground, situate on Princess-street, between Washington and Columbus-streets. There are on the premises, a Smoke House and other out buildings. For terms apply to

John F. Smith.

August 10. d6t 1aw2w d4t

Washing Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he obtained on the 24th of July, 1807, a Patent for a *Washing Machine*, vastly superior to any heretofore invented, and calculated to save more labor in washing. As he must go to the northward in a few days he wishes to dispose of the right for Virginia. Those who wish to purchase the whole or a part will find their interest by calling at Mr. *John Mason's*, King-street, between this and next Monday evening.

Ebenezer Jones.

August 21. d3t

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Captain *John Harper*, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at one o'clock, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, the following

Very valuable Property

IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, viz.

ONE piece of ground lying on the south side of Franklin-street, and on the west side of Potomac-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets, being one hundred and twenty-five feet to the eastward of Water, and running westwardly with Franklin-street thirty-two feet six inches, from thence southwardly eighty-eight feet three inches and one half.

One other piece lying on the west side of Union-street, and to the southward of Franklin-street, beginning on Union-street one hundred and seventy-six feet seven inches to the southward of Franklin-street, and running northwardly with Union-street 88 feet 2 inches and an half, thence westwardly 62 feet 8 inches—Also one half acre of ground, lying at the intersection of Royal and Gibbon streets.

Mary Harper, Ex'rx.
Wm. Hartshorne,
Samuel Craig,
Wm. Herbert, } Ex'rs.

August 18. dts

The Subscriber has on Hand,

About 20,000 feet Mahogany,

of a good quality; which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit, by the log or plank.

John Muir,

August 20. co3t 2aw3w

N. B. He still continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

☞ A Journeyman Cabinet-maker wanted.

*** 2000 feet of half-inch Walnut Plank for sale.

Public Sale of Lots.

AGREEABLE to the will of Mr. JOHN WEST, deceased, the subscriber will, on MONDAY, the 24th day of August next, expose to public sale, at the New Turnpike Gate, near to Mr. Rickett's, his Moiety, or One Half of a Tract of Land adjoining thereto, lying on Timber Branch, known by the name of "*PEARSON'S TRACT*"—which land was devised by John West, jun. late of Cameron, to his two sons Thomas and John West, to be equally divided between them.—The land is naturally fertile and full of a young growth of timber, which with proper care and attention will soon become valuable. There is some excellent springs of water upon it, and elegant scites for buildings.—The land will be laid off in lots from five to ten acres.

The Terms of Sale will be—

One-third payable in cash—the other two-thirds in negotiable notes in either of the banks in Alexandria, with approved indorsers, at 30 and 60 days, which is as far as the credit can be extended, the land being sold for the immediate payment of debts.

A plat of the land as now surveyed and laid off into lots, may be seen in the coffee-houses in the town of Alexandria, or in the hands of

Charles Little,
Ex'or. of J. West.

July 31.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber attends at his office on *TUESDAY* and *SATURDAY* in every week, agreeable to law, for the purpose of transacting testamentary and all other business appertaining thereto: on which days all persons concerned are required to attend.

Alexander Moore,
Register of Wills for Alex. County.

August 1. 1aw6w

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. eo

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